

2004

Asset Forfeiture Report

(Covers 2003)

Office of Drug Control Policy
Yvonne Blackmond, Director

*Michigan Department
of Community Health*



Jennifer M. Granholm, Governor
Janet Olszewski, Director

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JENNIFER M. GRANHOLM
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
LANSING

JOHN D. CHERRY, JR.
LT. GOVERNOR

June 28, 2004

Ms. Carol Morey Viventi
Secretary of the Senate
Michigan Senate
P.O. Box 30036
Lansing, MI 48909

Mr. Gary Randall
Clerk of the House
Michigan House of
Representatives
P.O. Box 30014
Lansing, MI 48909

Dear Ms. Viventi and Mr. Randall:

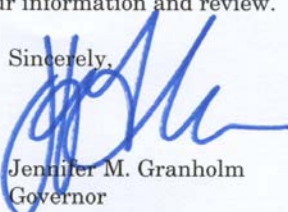
I am pleased to present to the Michigan Legislature the 12th comprehensive report on asset forfeiture. Michigan's asset forfeiture program saves taxpayers money and deprives drug criminals of cash and property obtained through illegal activity. Michigan's law enforcement community has done an outstanding job of stripping drug dealers of illicit gain and utilizing these proceeds to expand and enhance drug enforcement efforts to protect our citizens.

During 2003, over \$20 million in cash and assets amassed by drug traffickers was forfeited and put back into the fight against drugs through the use of state and federal forfeiture laws. Extensive multi-agency teamwork is evident in this report. Considerable assets were obtained as the result of joint enforcement involving several agencies at the federal, state, and local levels.

Forfeiture funds were used to further enforce drug laws by providing resources for drug enforcement personnel, needed equipment, undercover informant and investigative costs, and matching funds to obtain federal grants. Some of the forfeited assets were also used for drug and gang prevention education programs.

I commend our law enforcement community for the tremendous job they have done and submit this report for your information and review.

Sincerely,


Jennifer M. Granholm
Governor

JMG/pd

FOREWORD

This is the 12th annual Asset Forfeiture Report pursuant to Michigan Compiled Laws 333.7524a. This report is a compilation of over 600 forfeiture report forms and additional data submitted to the Office of Drug Control Policy by Michigan law enforcement agencies. During 2003, more than \$20 million in cash and property was seized under the statute, forfeited, and put to use by law enforcement to enhance the enforcement of drug laws.

Asset forfeiture funding levels are unpredictable and a windfall one year is not guaranteed in succeeding years. Accordingly, drug forfeiture funds will never replace full state and local resource commitments to law enforcement agencies. These funds are best used to supplement, not supplant, general state and local funding of law enforcement agencies and programs.

Funds forfeited in Michigan have been used as a source of match money to obtain federal drug enforcement grants, to purchase needed safety and surveillance equipment, to provide funds for undercover drug buys, and to fund additional personnel dedicated to drug law enforcement.

Collaboration and coordination are hallmarks of Michigan's effort to overcome drug trafficking in our communities. A significant portion of the assets seized from drug dealers were obtained as a result of local, state, and federal agencies working together. Michigan's Multijurisdictional Drug Task Forces are a good example of coordinated regional drug law enforcement aimed at dangerous drug dealers.

Nevertheless, while multijurisdictional efforts result in higher than average dollar amount seizures, the largest burden for drug law enforcement falls on the shoulders of local police departments. Through hard work and determination, local police departments - with the support of local prosecutors in drug investigations and forfeiture proceedings - were responsible for more than half of all assets forfeited in Michigan.

Governor Granholm has directed the Office of Drug Control Policy to enhance accountability to the public for all funds related to drug education, prevention, treatment and enforcement. Michigan is building safe and drug-free communities. Prevention, education, treatment and rehabilitation, and law enforcement all play an essential role in our ability to continually fine-tune an appropriate and just response to the many problems associated with illegal drugs. Our fight against illegal drug use and drug dealers is a fight for our children's future.

I trust this report will prove useful and meet your concerns regarding assets forfeited pursuant to state drug laws. Please contact me if you have any additional questions or concerns.

Janet Olszewski, Director
Michigan Department of Community Health

Yvonne Blackmond, Director
Office of Drug Control Policy

INTRODUCTION

Asset forfeiture is one of the most important and effective tools that law enforcement has to counter drug trafficking activity. Forfeiture law hits at the heart of the drug trade by attacking drug offenders where it hurts the most, financially. The primary goal of asset forfeiture is to deter and punish drug criminals by taking away the goods, property and money obtained through illegal activity. A secondary impact of this law is that it saves taxpayers money when forfeitures are utilized to support community drug enforcement. This is especially true when assets are utilized to pay for education to teach kids how and why to say no to drugs, removing potential drug buyers from drug sellers.

Michigan's passage of asset forfeiture legislation has had a profound effect on drug enforcement statewide. Local police enforcement accounted for 53 % of all forfeitures last year. Multijurisdictional task forces have collected more than \$49 million in the past 12 years. This past year, these task forces accounted for 27 % of the total proceeds of state forfeitures. A conservative estimate of total forfeitures by state and local agencies since the beginning of the 1992 annual report period is approximately over \$177 million.

These forfeitures are the result of aggressive drug enforcement efforts. When federal funds for drug enforcement became available in 1987, agencies used the funds primarily for enforcement personnel. Forfeitures have provided needed match money to receive federal funds and have been utilized to directly fund enforcement activity. The forfeitures also are used to furnish police with the latest safety and surveillance equipment to assist them as they face increasingly well-armed drug felons.

The report provides insight into forfeiture sources, amounts seized statewide, and uses of the forfeiture funds. Some commentary and explanations are offered for the findings. Over 600 agencies responded to the asset forfeiture survey, and the data collected is presented in charts and graphs for convenient analysis and review.

While asset forfeitures will never replace state and local law enforcement appropriations due to the unpredictable nature of forfeiture levels and trends, these funds serve as a critical supplement and adjunct to enhance ongoing enforcement programs.

FORFEITURE PROCEEDINGS

State law provides two processes by which property can be forfeited:

1. If the property value is in excess of \$100,000, or the property was not seized under certain circumstances, a court proceeding must be instituted in Circuit Court to legally forfeit the property. Last year 1,190 court proceedings were instituted and 788 were concluded.
2. More often, the property seized can be forfeited administratively. Unless the drug dealer or other parties can provide evidence of a valid legal interest in the property, the forfeiture process can be streamlined. Over nine times as many forfeitures were processed in this manner, for a total of 11,301 administrative forfeitures granted in 2003. Drug dealers do not contest many of these cases, as they often do not have a sufficient legitimate source of income to have legally obtained the property seized.

Proceedings by type and status for FY03:

*Circuit Court Proceedings:		Administrative:	
Instituted	1,190	Granted	11,301
Concluded	788**		
Pending	543		

* *Circuit Court cases can extend beyond the reporting period*

** *Of the 12,491 forfeiture proceedings during 2003, 11,301 (90%) were administrative forfeitures and 1,190 (10%) were scheduled for Circuit Court proceedings. Sixty-six percent of the Circuit Court proceedings have been concluded.*

Administrative forfeitures are used more frequently by local enforcement agencies. Of the 11,301 administrative forfeitures reported in 2003: 8,410 (74%) were by municipal agencies; 1,548 (14%) by multijurisdictional teams; 959 (8%) by sheriff departments; and 384 (4%) by prosecutors. The majority of seizures is not for homes and real property, but is for amounts that are under the \$100,000 legal threshold requiring court proceedings. Of the \$19 million (net) in forfeiture actions concluded under Michigan law last year, approximately \$1,533,093 was attributable to forfeiture of single-family residential units (an approximate 59% decrease from 2002). In many cases, drug dealers are caught with cash that cannot be accounted for legitimately, or cars that are used to commit drug offenses. The administrative process provides an expedited procedure to resolve these cases while protecting the rights of those with a legitimate interest in the property.

FORFEITURE ANALYSIS

For purposes of this report, all forfeited items are classified as real property, conveyances, personal property, or cash. Real property consists of single-family residences, multi-family residences, industrial, commercial, and agricultural properties. Conveyances are considered automobiles, vessels, and aircraft. Cash is broken down as negotiable, securities, and other personal items.

Table 1 provides an overview of these four categories, the number of forfeitures, and the total dollars forfeited by the criminal justice system during 2003. The cash amount (\$15,552,632) far exceeds the other three categories in forfeitures. Real property resulted in \$1,663,423 in forfeitures and conveyances yielded \$1,823,974.

Table 2 provides a more detailed examination of the numbers provided in Table 1.

Table 1. FORFEITURES BY CRIMINAL JUSTICE UNIT
(2003 Figures*: Amounts exclude any expense-related deductions or sharing percentages)

Forfeiture Category	Local Police Agencies	Multijurisdictional Task Forces	Sheriff Departments	Prosecuting Attorneys	Total Forfeiture \$
Real Property	\$ 410,685	\$ 876,196	\$ 311,542	\$ 65,000	\$ 1,663,423
Conveyances	\$ 757,556	\$ 694,159	\$ 313,654	\$ 58,605	\$ 1,823,974
Cash	\$ 7,247,611	\$ 3,800,983	\$ 4,324,878	\$ 179,160	\$15,552,632
Personal Prop.	\$ 1,145,199	\$ 185,111	\$ 78,965	\$ 38,185	\$ 1,447,460
<u>Total Amount Revenue</u>	<u>\$ 9,561,051</u>	<u>\$ 5,556,449</u>	<u>\$ 5,029,039</u>	<u>\$ 340,950</u>	<u>\$20,487,489</u>

*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

Local police departments reported the greatest number of forfeitures (9,793) and the highest amount of total revenue (\$9,561,051). Local police departments also reported the greatest amount of cash forfeitures (\$7,247,611).

Multijurisdictional teams reported the second highest number of forfeitures (2,215) during the year as well as the second highest amount of total forfeiture revenue (\$5,556,449). Multijurisdictional teams reported the second highest dollar amount (\$876,196) in the real property category and the highest total number (22) in the real property category.

Sheriff departments reported the third highest number of forfeitures (1,312), which resulted in \$5,029,039 revenue during 2003. Sheriff Departments reported the third highest dollar amount (\$311,542) in the real property category. Prosecutors reported 502 forfeitures resulting in \$340,950.

Table 2.

**ITEMIZATION OF REPORTED FORFEITURES
BY CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES***

LOCAL POLICE AGENCIES					
REAL PROPERTY			CONVEYANCES		
<u>Type</u>	<u># of Forfeitures</u>	<u>\$ Amount</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u># of Forfeitures</u>	<u>\$ Amount</u>
Single Family Residence	17	\$400,908	Motor Vehicles	876	\$745,356
Multi Family Residence	0	\$0	Vessels	5	\$5,000
Industrial	0	\$0	Aircraft	0	\$0
Commercial	0	\$0	#'s previously recorded	1	\$7,200
Agricultural	0	\$0	TOTAL	882	\$757,556
#'s previously recorded	3	\$9,777			
			CASH		\$7,247,611
TOTAL	20	\$410,685	PERSONAL PROPERTY		\$1,145,199
MJTF					
REAL PROPERTY			CONVEYANCES		
<u>Type</u>	<u># of Forfeitures</u>	<u>\$ Amount</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u># of Forfeitures</u>	<u>\$ Amount</u>
Single Family Residence	20	\$820,643	Motor Vehicles	381	\$688,842
Multi Family Residence	0	\$0	Vessels	5	\$5,371
Industrial	0	\$0	Aircraft	0	\$0
Commercial	0	\$0	#'s previously recorded	0	\$0
Agricultural	2	\$55,553	TOTAL	386	\$694,159
#'s previously recorded	0	\$0			
			CASH		\$3,800,983
TOTAL	22	\$876,196	PERSONAL PROPERTY		\$185,111
SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS					
REAL PROPERTY			CONVEYANCES		
<u>Type</u>	<u># of Forfeitures</u>	<u>\$ Amount</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u># of Forfeitures</u>	<u>\$ Amount</u>
Single Family Residence	6	\$311,542	Motor Vehicles	382	\$283,654
Multi Family Residence	0	\$0	Vessels	1	\$30,000
Industrial	0	\$0	Aircraft	0	\$0
Commercial	0	\$0	#'s previously recorded	0	\$0
Agricultural	0	\$0	TOTAL	383	\$313,654
#'s previously recorded	0	\$0			
			CASH		\$4,324,878
TOTAL	6	\$311,542	PERSONAL PROPERTY		\$78,965
PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS					
REAL PROPERTY			CONVEYANCES		
<u>Type</u>	<u># of Forfeitures</u>	<u>\$ Amount</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u># of Forfeitures</u>	<u>\$ Amount</u>
Single Family Residence	0	\$0	Motor Vehicles	34	\$58,405
Multi Family Residence	2	\$65,000	Vessels	0	\$0
Industrial	0	\$0	Aircraft	0	\$0
Commercial	0	\$0	#'s previously recorded	0	\$0
Agricultural	0	\$0	TOTAL	34	\$58,405
#'s previously recorded	0	\$0			
			CASH		\$174,456
TOTAL	2	\$65,000	PERSONAL PROPERTY		\$38,185

*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

FORFEITURE RECEIPTS

Proceeds available to law enforcement through asset forfeitures in 2003 totaled a net amount of \$20,703,381 after costs or sharing percentages. Through the United States Attorneys' offices in Michigan's eastern and western districts, federal law enforcement agencies shared forfeitures with state and local agencies. Under federal law, forfeitures by the United States government may be shared with other agencies that participate in the investigation. The relationships between state, local, and federal enforcement agencies have been enhanced through this process. State statutes do not require the disclosure of federal sharing amounts; therefore, many entities have not included those amounts in their reports.

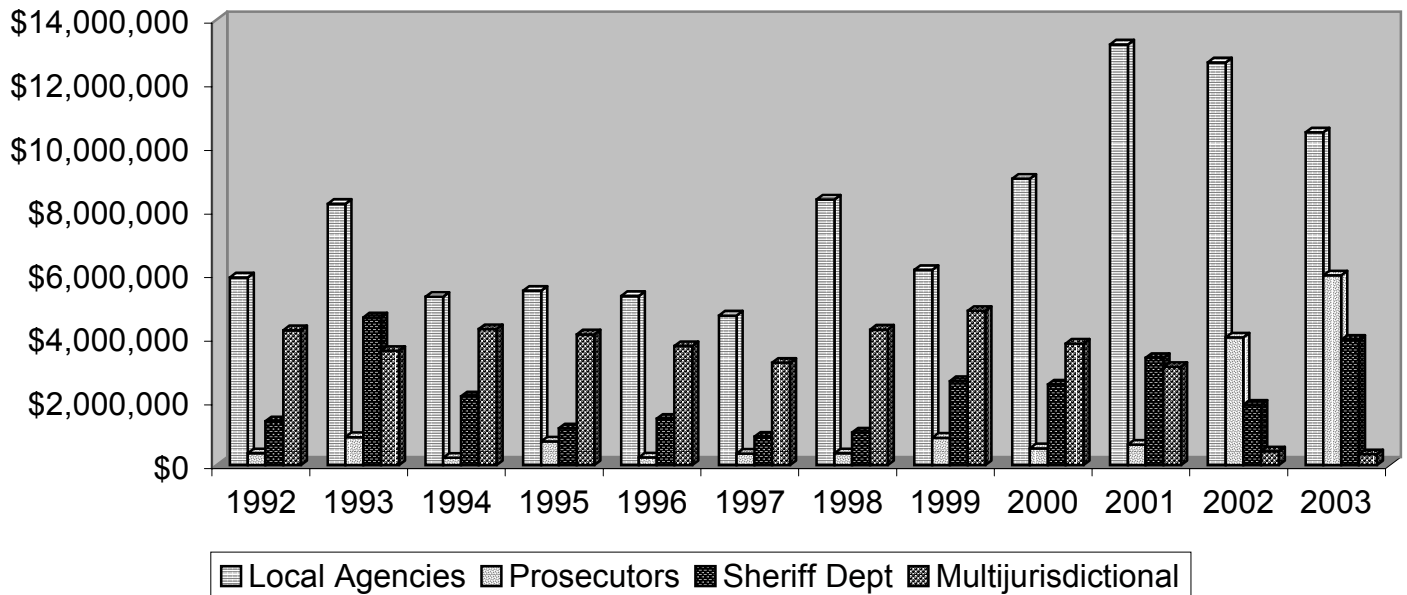
NET PROCEEDS BY AGENCY*:

	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
Local Police Agencies	\$ 10,459,548	51%
Multijurisdictional Task Forces	\$ 5,965,507	29%
Sheriff Departments	\$ 3,938,740	18%
Prosecuting Attorneys	\$ 339,586	2%
TOTAL:	\$ 20,703,381	100%

*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

A presentation of the proportion of total net proceeds applicable to each agency type is presented below. A comparison to prior annual report periods is presented as well.

Net Proceeds



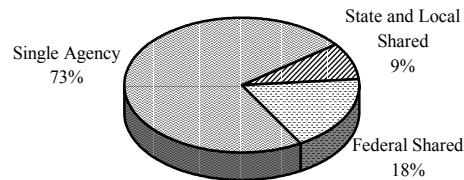
SOURCES OF FORFEITURE REVENUES

Law enforcement agencies can obtain forfeitures through independent drug investigations and seizures or by sharing the proceeds with state or other local agencies as a result of joint investigations. Participation in federal drug investigations enables agencies to receive forfeitures resulting from cases in the federal court system.

The following sections provide information regarding each reporting agency's source of net proceeds. The proceeds consist of local, federal, and state forfeitures.

Local Police Agencies

Source of Net Proceeds*



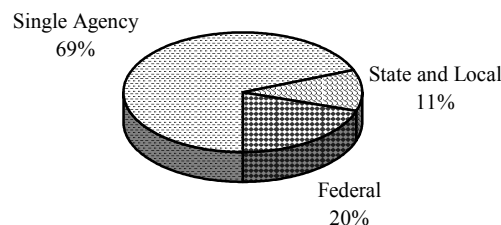
*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

Local police agencies accounted for \$10,459,548 in overall net proceeds. State and local shared/joint actions accounted for \$966,866, and federal shared/joint agency action accounted for \$1,906,642. *

The breakdown between urban and rural indicated 145 urban agencies reporting forfeitures totaling \$9,081,193 of net proceeds, while 65 rural agencies reported forfeitures totaling \$1,378,355 in net proceeds. The smaller rural police agencies generally do not focus on narcotics enforcement due to the local budget constraints and lack of staff, thus there is the relatively small portion of net proceeds attributable to rural agencies.

Sheriff Departments

Source of Net Proceeds*



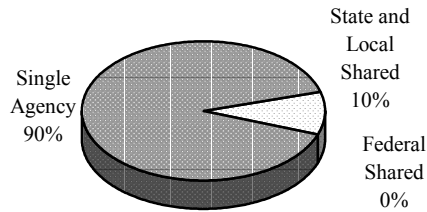
*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

Sheriff departments accounted for \$3,938,740 in overall net proceeds. State and local shared/joint actions accounted for \$439,244, and federal shared/joint agency action accounted for \$759,999. *

The breakdown between urban and rural indicated 14 urban agencies reporting forfeitures totaling \$3,555,124 of net proceeds, while 28 rural agencies reported forfeitures totaling \$383,616 in net proceeds.

Prosecuting Attorneys

Source of Net Proceeds*



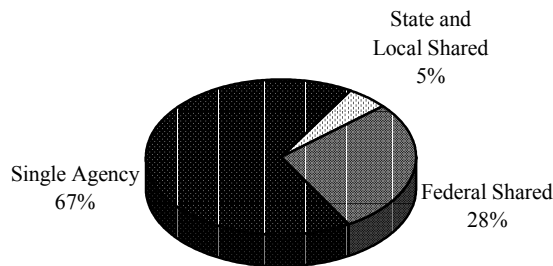
*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

Prosecutors reported total net proceeds of \$339,586. State and local shared/joint agency action accounted for \$34,057. *

The breakdown between urban and rural indicated that 5 urban agencies reported forfeitures totaling \$307,242 of net proceeds, while 11 rural agencies reported forfeitures totaling \$32,344 in net proceeds.

Multijurisdictional Task Forces

Source of Net Proceeds*



*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

Multijurisdictional task forces reported \$5,965,507 in overall net proceeds. State and local shared/joint actions accounted for \$276,396, and federal shared/joint agency action accounted for \$1,677,310. *

Multijurisdictional task forces, by their very nature, are more likely than sheriffs or police chiefs to be involved in federal activities. Given the vast regional area that many drug teams cover, classification as to rural or urban agencies is limited to a broad discussion. The drug teams may have reported the source of forfeitures in a variety of manners depending on how their particular agency is defined (as an individual agency or a collection of state and local agencies). For the definition of rural vs. urban, please see Appendix C.

In summary, inter-agency cooperation is an integral part of the forfeiture process. Such cooperation between agencies promotes the enforcement of narcotics laws, and does not allow the drug dealers to avoid prosecution simply by changing location.

USE OF FORFEITURE FUNDS

Under state law, forfeiture funds are to be used to enhance drug law enforcement. Michigan law enforcement agencies have applied forfeiture funds to improve drug enforcement in various ways. Numerous agencies report in the comments section that forfeiture funds provide resources to initiate, as well as to enhance, new aggressive drug enforcement activity that otherwise would not be undertaken.

The reporting agencies are requested to show the use of forfeiture funds in the six broad categories of personnel, equipment, informant fees, buy money, federal grant matching funds, and other expenses. The three major uses of forfeiture funds are: 1) additional drug enforcement personnel; 2) obtaining equipment; and, 3) training.

The following information relates only to those agencies completing this section of the report. The report requested percentage of funds used or to be used for the categories indicated above. Therefore, if an agency did not complete this section, the amount of net proceeds relating to that agency was removed from this comparison data.

The six categories covering the expenditures of forfeitures are explained below.

1. *Personnel:* Forfeiture funds are used to put more police on the streets to protect the public through community policing officers, drug team personnel, and street-level enforcement. Overtime for specific drug raids and street sweeps is common.

2. *Equipment:* Drug dealers are becoming increasingly more sophisticated and, at times, better equipped than police. Updating safety, surveillance, and other equipment is an important use of forfeiture funds. Federal funds are increasingly being utilized for personnel costs only, forcing agencies to find alternative sources of funds for equipment.

3. *Federal Grant Match:* An important use of forfeiture funds is to provide matching funds for federal grants. In this manner, each forfeiture dollar can bring in two or more dollars in additional federal funds. These funds help increase the number of police, investigators, and prosecutors dedicated to drug and crime enforcement. Multijurisdictional Task Forces rely heavily on federal funds to operate, and these funds require a cash match.

4. *Informant Fees:* A small proportion of net proceeds is used for informant fees. Forfeiture proceeds are a good source of revenue to obtain information to solve complex drug cases.

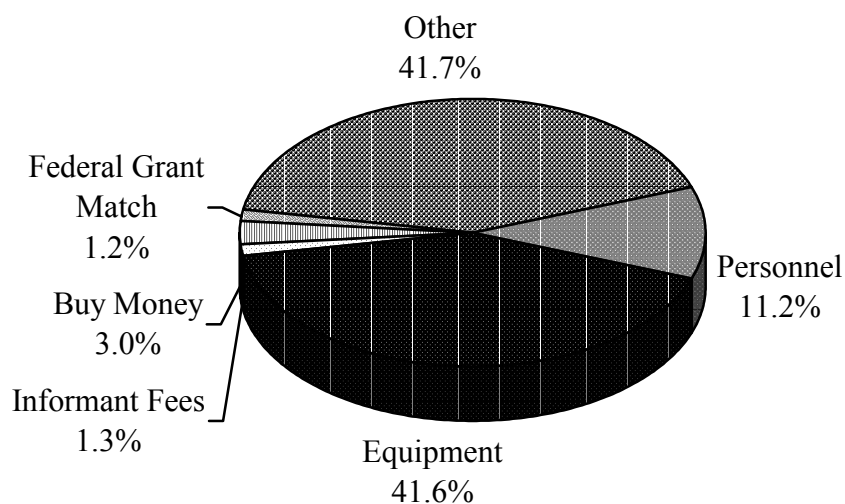
5. *Buy Money:* A small proportion of net proceeds is used for buy money. Making cases against drug dealers requires resources for undercover agents to make drug purchases, often over a period of time. Enforcement budgets may be inadequate for this expenditure. Forfeiture funds fill this gap and provide needed resources, especially for local police departments.

6. *Other:* Other expenses include training for narcotics officers; training for D.A.R.E. officers; operation of a D.A.R.E. program; operational expenses for Multijurisdictional Task Forces; law reference materials for prosecutors; and extraordinary expenses that may not specifically fit into the five categories listed above, as well as unspent balances of forfeitures.

An analysis of the proportion of use of net proceeds by each agency is presented on the following pages.

Local Police Agencies

Use of Net Proceeds*



*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

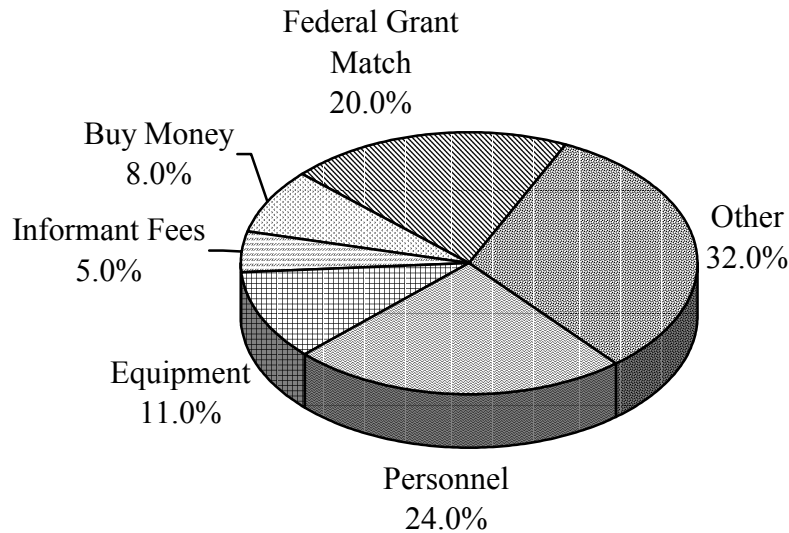
Local police agencies reported the following uses of forfeitures: personnel \$1,175,653; equipment \$4,352,218; informant fees \$132,836; buy money \$309,603; federal grant match \$125,515; and other expenses (or unused balances) of \$4,363,723.

The comment sections of the reports indicate the personnel expenditures relate primarily to D.A.R.E. education officers and street-level drug enforcement teams. The equipment expenditures indicate the need for updated sophisticated equipment that is not practical to fund from general fund budgets. The other expenses cover supplies, operating costs, educational materials, and training seminars or classes.

Many entities reported that drug enforcement activities would be significantly reduced, restricted, or eliminated, should forfeiture funding cease to be available.

Multijurisdictional Task Forces

Use of Net Proceeds*



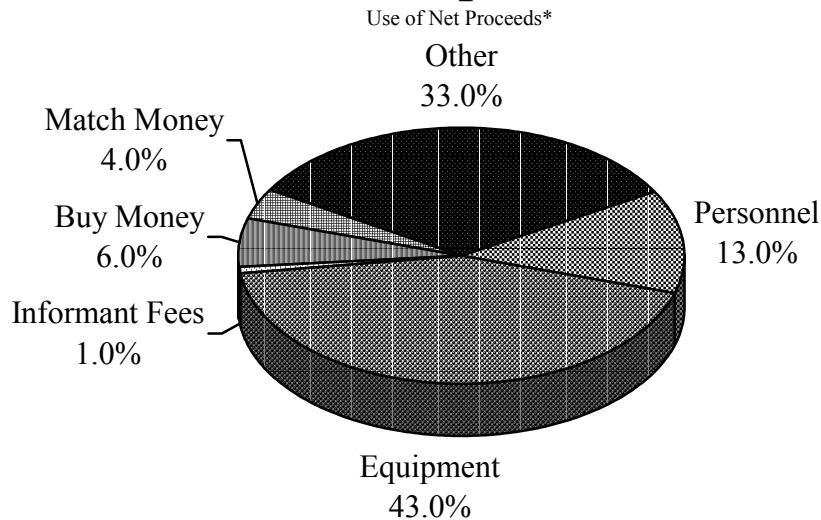
*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

Multijurisdictional Task Forces used forfeitures for the following: personnel \$1,431,722; equipment \$656,206; informant fees \$298,275; buy money \$477,241; federal grant match \$1,193,101; and other expenses of \$1,908,962.

Multijurisdictional Task Forces are funded by federal grant funds, participating agency contributions, and forfeitures. The funding sources are reflected in the expenditure trend of forfeitures, and indicated in the graph above. Personnel for the task forces and other expenses for operating costs consume most of the forfeiture revenue. The "other" uses include operating costs of the task forces and distribution of proceeds to the contributing local agencies.

Many task forces addressed the use of funds through the comments section of the reporting form rather than indicating specific proportions used. The task forces also indicated that without forfeiture funds, some may not exist, or would need to reduce enforcement operations.

Sheriff Departments



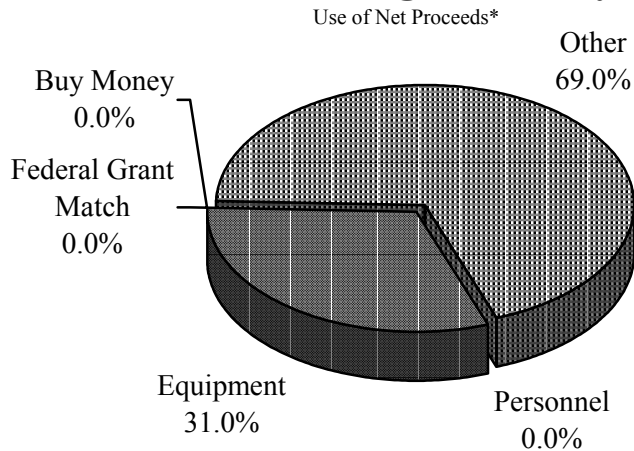
*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

Sheriff departments report the following use of net proceeds: personnel \$512,036; equipment \$1,693,658; informant fees \$39,387; buy money \$236,324; federal grant match \$157,550; and other expenses totaling \$1,299,785.

The use of forfeitures for equipment exceeds all other categories. Personnel expenditures are reported as support for the multijurisdictional task forces.

The remaining expenditures reflect the use of the funds to maintain specialized drug enforcement units, funding specialized equipment purchases, supplies, operating costs, and personnel assigned to drug enforcement efforts.

Prosecuting Attorneys



*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

Prosecutors reported using the forfeiture net proceeds for the following: equipment \$105,272, and other \$234,314.

Prosecuting attorneys generally receive only a percentage of each forfeiture as a fee for completing the proceeding. As a result, many prosecutors reported zero net proceeds, as the fees were consumed with the costs of completing the proceedings. Also, many prosecutors simply return the entire forfeiture to the agency initiating the proceeding. Those agencies with forfeiture income reported funding computer upgrades to make processing the forfeitures more efficient, along with supporting a specific drug prosecutor. The "other" category includes prosecutors' supplies, operating expenses, and funds given for Multijurisdictional Task Forces.

TREND ANALYSIS

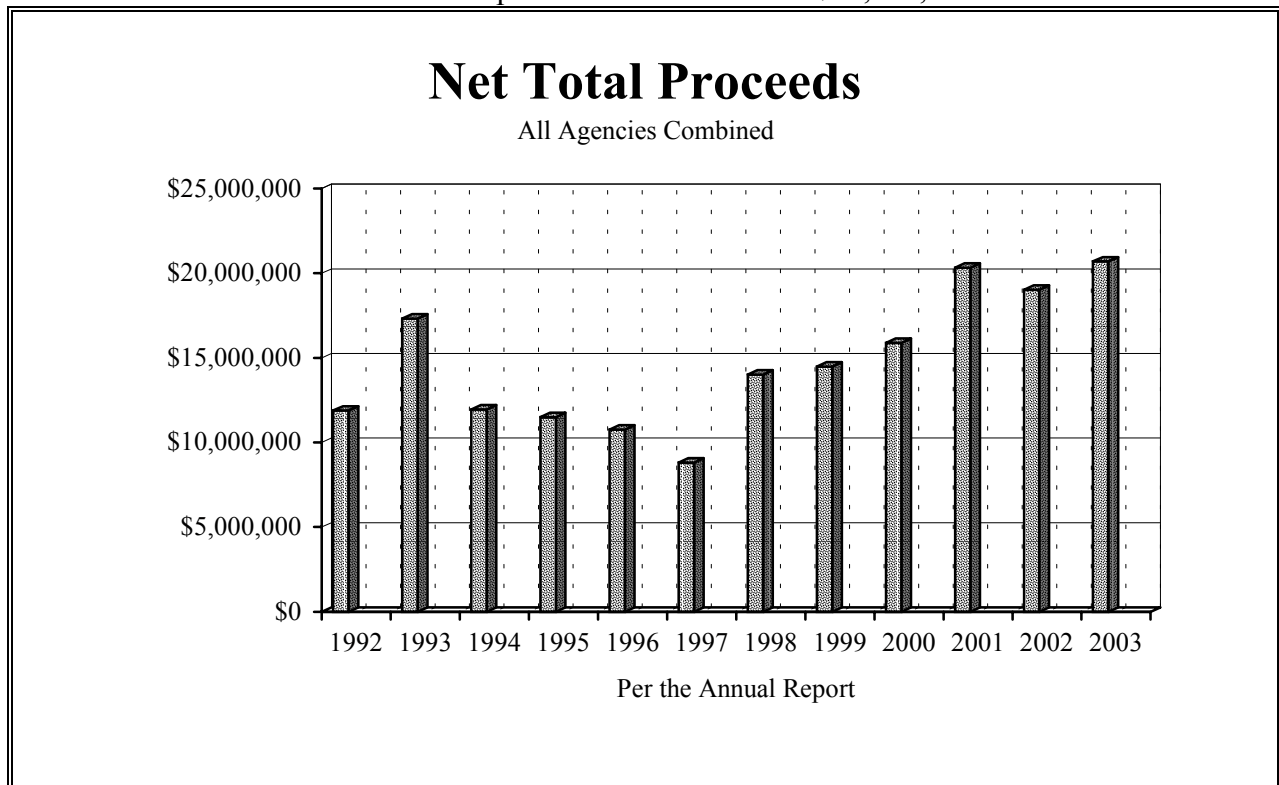
Asset forfeitures are not considered a stable source of revenue as they may fluctuate dramatically from one year to the next. This year, the reporting indicates an increase from last year. The net total proceeds had been on a downward slide from 1994 to 1997, but have since increased. This year shows a slight increase over 2003.

Net total proceeds are presented by the year of each annual report. Additionally, the total net proceeds by year are presented in the graph.

NET PROCEEDS BY ANNUAL REPORT

(refers to previous calendar/fiscal year)

1992 Annual Report	\$11,887,173
1993 Annual Report	\$17,325,945
1994 Annual Report	\$11,953,872
1995 Annual Report	\$11,494,765
1996 Annual Report	\$10,756,253
1997 Annual Report	\$ 8,814,254
1998 Annual Report	\$14,007,204
2000 Annual Report	\$14,483,739
2001 Annual Report	\$15,883,052
2002 Annual Report	\$20,327,178
2003 Annual Report	\$19,021,963
2004 Annual Report	\$20,703,381



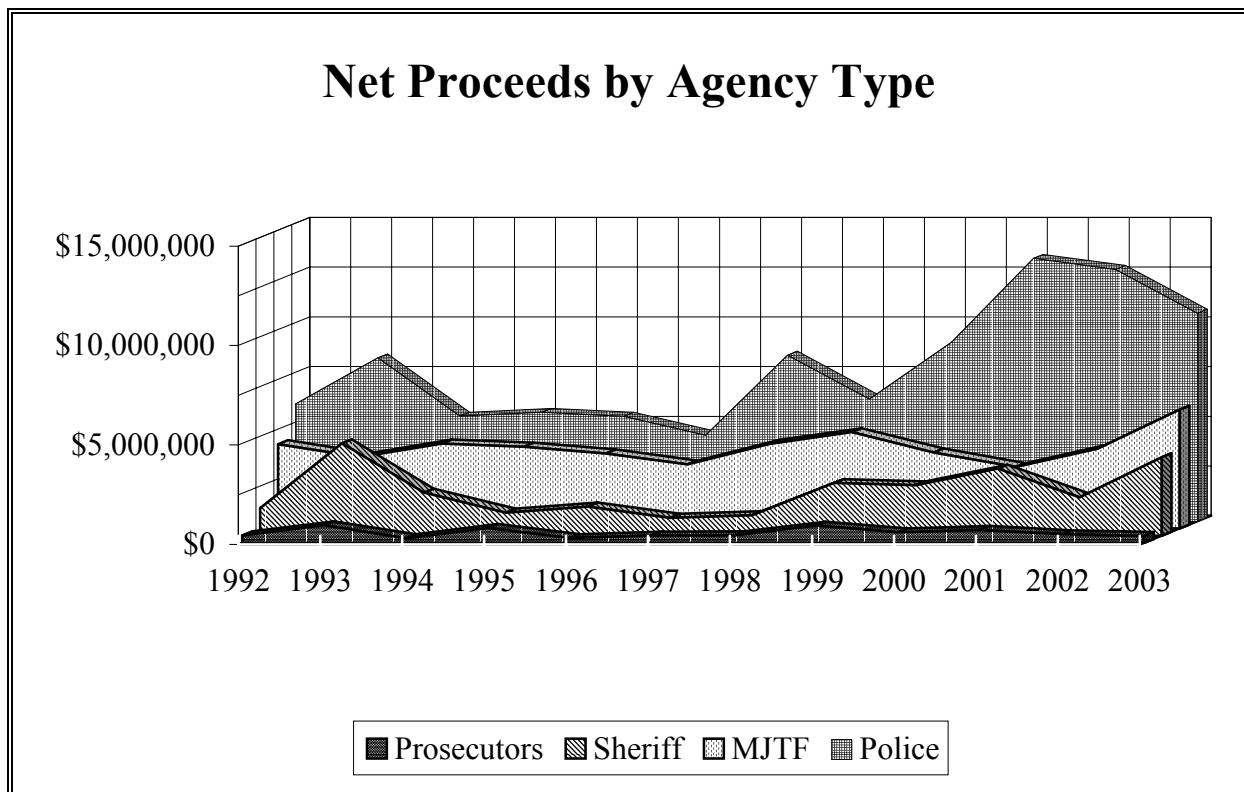
*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

The information presented on the previous page is further broken down by agency classification and is presented below.

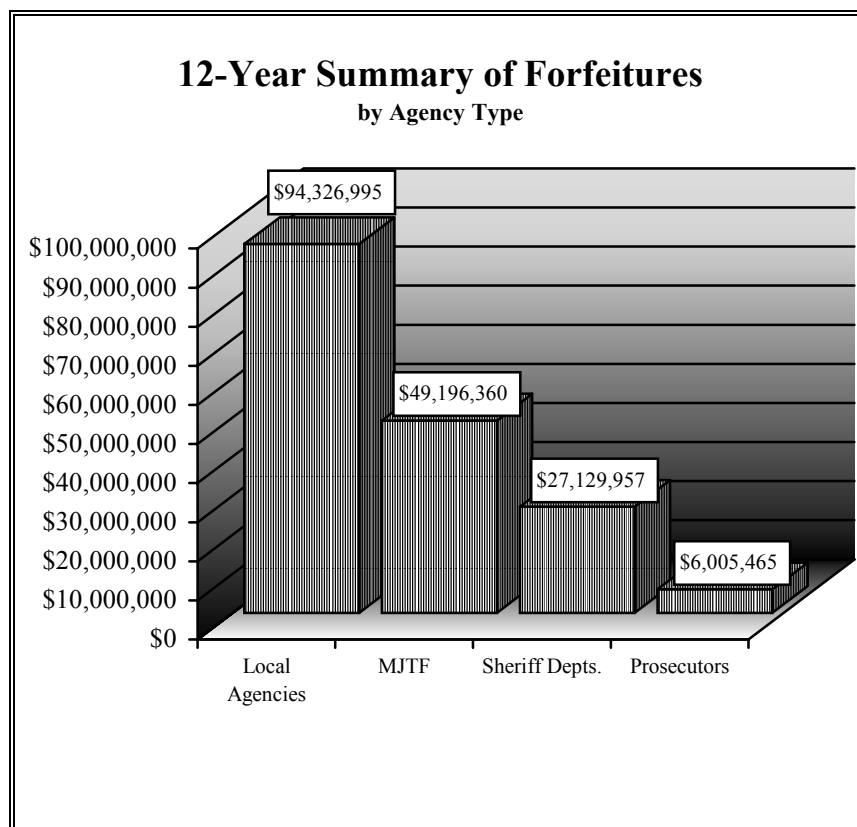
NET PROCEEDS BY AGENCY TYPE

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Local Police	\$5,290,820	\$5,484,649	\$5,278,176	\$4,333,258	\$8,348,832
Multijurisd.	\$4,271,774	\$4,110,329	\$3,776,001	\$3,218,660	\$4,257,824
Sheriffs	\$2,161,546	\$1,157,470	\$1,461,755	\$898,082	\$1,028,901
Prosecutors	\$229,732	\$742,317	\$240,321	\$364,253	\$371,646
<u>Total:</u>	<u>\$11,953,872</u>	<u>\$11,494,765</u>	<u>\$10,756,253</u>	<u>\$8,814,253</u>	<u>\$14,007,203</u>

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Local Police	\$6,137,342	\$9,001,526	\$13,221,412	\$12,662,377	\$10,459,548
Multijurisd.	\$4,845,063	\$3,818,358	\$3,088,642	\$4,012,922	\$5,965,507
Sheriffs	\$2,639,789	\$2,536,331	\$3,372,239	\$1,916,423	\$3,938,740
Prosecutors	\$861,545	\$526,837	\$644,885	\$430,241	\$339,586
<u>Total:</u>	<u>\$ 14,483,739</u>	<u>\$15,883,052</u>	<u>\$20,327,178</u>	<u>\$19,021,963</u>	<u>\$20,703,381</u>



*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.



*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

The graph above displays the 12-year combined net proceeds. Each agency type is listed separately to provide an illustration of the proportion of forfeitures attributable to their agency.

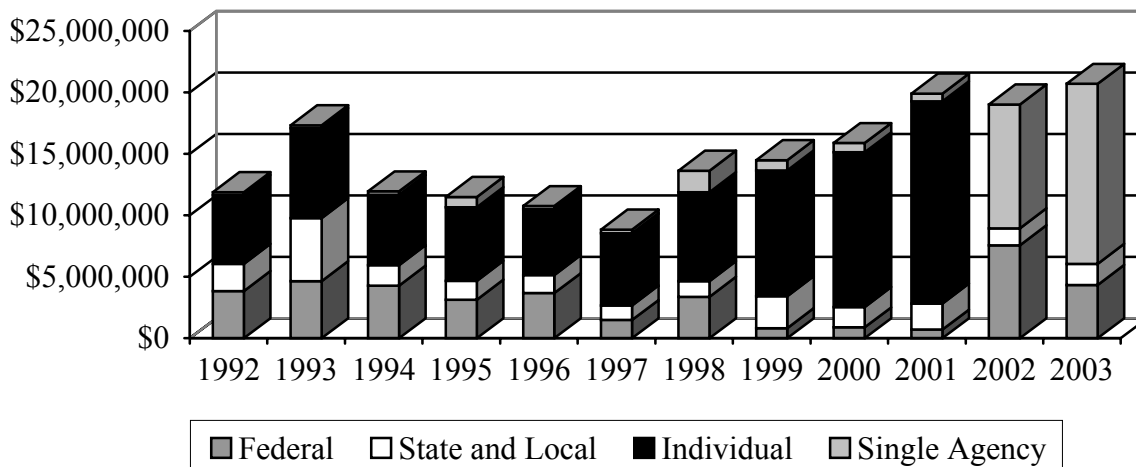
Local police agencies account for the highest proportion of forfeitures. Over \$94 million has been forfeited to local police, for an annual average of over \$7.8 million.

Multijurisdictional task forces account for the second highest proportion of forfeitures. Over the past 12 years, multijurisdictional task forces have received over \$49 million in forfeited assets, for an annual average of just over \$4 million.

County sheriff departments received over \$27 million in asset forfeitures, for an annual average of \$2.25 million. Prosecutors regularly account for the smallest proportion of asset forfeitures, though they are involved in essentially all court proceedings. The 12-year total attributable to prosecutors amounts to over \$6 million, for an annual average of \$500,455.

12-Year Source of Net Proceeds Comparison

by Agency Type



12-YEAR COMBINED SOURCE OF NET FORFEITURE PROCEEDS*

Type of Agency Action	Multi-jurisdictional Task Forces	Local Police Agencies	Prosecuting Attorneys	Sheriff Departments	Total
Federal:	\$12,080,188	\$18,216,408	\$85,248	\$8,390,734	\$38,772,578
State/Local:	\$12,434,161	\$5,588,715	\$3,051,616	\$2,946,617	\$24,021,109
Individual:	\$17,602,728	\$54,534,126	\$616,542	\$11,158,553	\$83,911,949
Single Agency:	\$8,254,275	\$17,489,772	\$1,855,006	\$3,505,520	\$31,104,573
Total:	<u>\$50,371,352</u>	<u>\$95,829,021</u>	<u>\$5,608,412</u>	<u>\$26,001,424</u>	<u>\$177,810,209</u>

*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

The above graph displays the combined agency totals for the 12-year period by source of funds. The state and local joint agency actions decreased for 2003. Federal shared and joint agency action indicated an increase in net proceeds.

The remainder of this section is devoted to the use of net proceeds displayed above. The agencies were requested to report the estimated use of net proceeds in six general categories, including personnel, equipment, informant fees, buy money, federal grant match, and other. The "other" category includes training and education, supplies and operating expenses, unused balances of forfeitures, as well as any expenses not specifically included above.

12-YEAR COMBINED SOURCE OF NET PROCEEDS BY AGENCY TYPE*

	Multijurisdictional Task Forces	Local Police Agencies	Prosecuting Attorneys	Sheriff Dept.	Total
Personnel	\$11,790,238	\$17,103,848	\$1,280,170	\$8,295,931	\$38,470,187
Equipment	\$4,298,365	\$32,700,812	\$714,504	\$7,676,640	\$45,390,321
Informant	\$1,688,885	\$2,739,788	\$8,940	\$554,675	\$4,992,288
Buy money	\$3,773,895	\$5,659,113	\$89,936	\$1,607,100	\$11,130,044
Grant match	\$8,653,123	\$2,847,832	\$385,531	\$567,846	\$12,454,332
Other	\$16,653,098	\$19,723,558	\$1,049,194	\$4,536,003	\$41,961,853
Undisclosed	\$3,340,727	\$13,084,190	\$2,203,615	\$2,797,194	\$21,425,726
Total	\$50,198,331	\$93,859,141	\$5,731,890	\$26,035,389	\$175,824,751

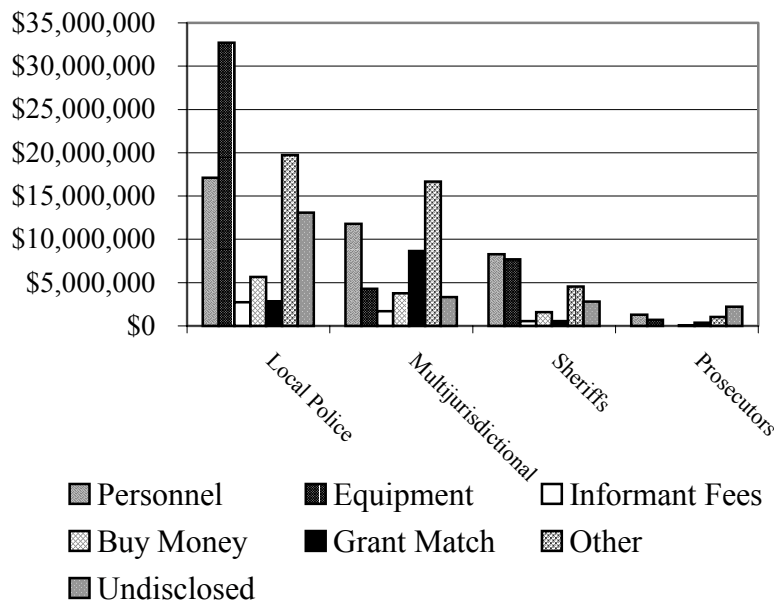
*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

To the right is a graphic representation of the data in the preceding table. The graph illustrates the proportion of funds used for each purpose over the past, shown cumulatively. The most common uses of net proceeds continue to be personnel and equipment.

The use of net proceeds for federal grant matches are also significant in relation to overall use of forfeitures. Buy money, informant fees, and any undisclosed portions of net proceeds make up the remainder of the estimated use of forfeitures.

Proportional Use of Net Proceeds

by Agency Classification

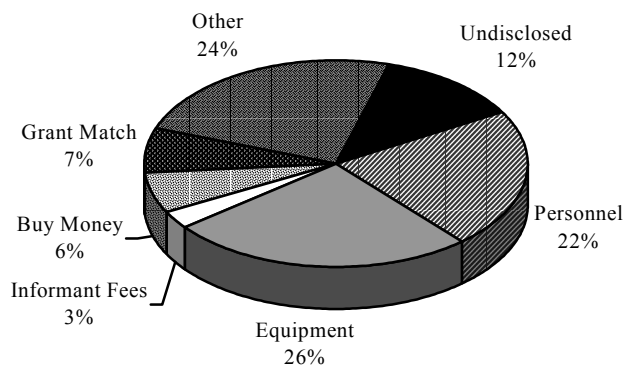


Presented below are the combined totals by expense type for all agencies over the past 12 years.

The proceeds also allow agencies to purchase the equipment needed to update their departments with new technology.

Combined Use of Net Proceeds*

by Expense Type, Twelve-Year Analysis



*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

SCOPE OF THE REPORT

The forfeiture survey from the Office of Drug Control Policy (ODCP) was sent to 734 law enforcement agencies statewide. It incorporated all of the data requested by the Michigan Legislature in the applicable statute. Additional information requests were included regarding federal forfeiture sharing participation and the use of forfeiture funds. A copy of the report form and the cover memorandum can be found in Appendix B.

Of the report forms mailed, 294 agencies reported receiving forfeitures, 309 reported no forfeitures, and 131 did not report (18%).

This report is not considered to be inclusive of all forfeitures within the state for the following reasons:

- Forfeitures seized in previous years, yet awarded in the reporting year, may have inadvertently been left out of the reports.
- Not all entities reported and individuals preparing the reports may not have been aware of all proceeds required for disclosure.
- Many forfeiture proceedings involve multiple agencies and a portion may have been left out inadvertently due to a misunderstanding of which agency would report the forfeiture.
- Federal-shared forfeitures do not fall within the guidelines of the statute.

REPORTING AND NON-REPORTING AGENCIES

Reporting Forfeitures:	<u>Year of Annual Report</u>					
	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>
Local Agencies:	210	197	156	167	167	172
Multijurisdictional:	26	26	22	21	20	22
Sheriff Departments:	42	42	36	31	35	31
Prosecuting Attorneys:	16	24	12	12	12	19
Totals:	294	289	226	231	234	244

Reporting No Forfeitures:	<u>Year of Annual Report</u>					
	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>
Local Agencies:	236	222	165	141	128	158
Multijurisdictional:	0	1	0	0	0	0
Sheriff Departments:	31	35	24	22	25	26
Prosecuting Attorneys:	42	36	23	16	23	25
Totals:	309	294	212	179	176	209

STATE OF MICHIGAN - COUNTY ANALYSIS

Asset forfeitures, by their very nature, are inconsistent from year to year. This report does not necessarily reflect this fact when an analysis is prepared on overall data. Therefore, this office has added an additional section analyzing the reports submitted by county.

Presented in the following pages is a county-by-county summary of the reports submitted to the Office of Drug Control Policy.

**81 of the 83 counties participate in a multijurisdictional task force; therefore, forfeitures by counties must be added to the respective multijurisdictional task force for a total countywide forfeiture.*

County of Alcona

1. Local police
 2002: \$0
 2003: \$0
 Change: \$0

2. Sheriff
 2002: \$0
 2003: \$0
 Change: \$0

County of Alger

1. Local police
 2002: \$0
 2003: \$0
 Change: \$0

2. Sheriff
 2002: \$0
 2003: \$0
 Change: \$0

County of Allegan

1. Local police
 2002: \$0
 2003: \$2,710
 Change: +\$2,710

2. Sheriff:
 2002: \$2,824
 2003: \$1,337
 Change: -\$1,487

County of Alpena

1. Local police
 2002: \$1,850
 2003: \$431
 Change: -\$1,419

2. Sheriff:
 2002: \$0
 2003: \$0
 Change: \$0

County of Baraga

1. Local police
 2002: \$0
 2003: \$2,001
 Change: +\$2,001

2. Sheriff:
 2002: \$0
 2003: \$0
 Change: \$0

County of Barry

1. Local police
 2002: \$0
 2003: \$1,104
 Change: +\$1,104

2. Sheriff:
 2002: \$0
 2003: \$2,335
 Change: +\$2,335

County of Bay

1. Local police
 2002: \$0:
 2003: \$4,320
 Change: +\$4,320

2. Sheriff:
 2002: \$0
 2003: \$0
 Change: \$0

County of Berrien

1. Local police
 2002: \$0
 2003: \$47,603
 Change: +\$47,603

2. Sheriff:
 2002: \$0
 2003: \$62,822
 Change: +\$62,822

County of Antrim

1. Local police
 2002: \$0
 2003: \$0
 Change: \$0

2. Sheriff:
 2002: \$0
 2003: \$0
 Change: \$0

County of Calhoun

1. Local police
 2002: \$168,175
 2003: \$29,336
 Change: -\$138,839

2. Sheriff:
 2002: \$4,628
 2003: \$51,593
 Change: +\$46,965

County of Charlevoix

1. Local police
 2002: \$1,820
 2003: \$0
 Change: -\$1,820

2. Sheriff:
 2002: \$0
 2003: \$466
 Change: +\$466

County of Chippewa

1. Local police
 2002: \$3,839
 2003: \$1,015
 Change: -\$2,824

2. Sheriff:
 2002: \$0
 2003: \$0
 Change: \$0

County of Clinton

1. Local police
 2002: \$13,490
 2003: \$3,696
 Change: -\$9,794

2. Sheriff:
 2002: \$2,879
 2003: \$18,659
 Change: +\$15,780

County of Delta

1. Local police
 2002: \$1,261
 2003: \$800
 Change: -\$461

2. Sheriff:
 2002: \$0
 2003: \$0
 Change: \$0

County of Branch

1. Local police
 2002: \$0
 2003: \$2,206
 Change: +\$2,206

2. Sheriff:
 2002: \$0
 2003: \$4,634
 Change: +\$4,634

County of Cass

1. Local police
 2002: \$843
 2003: \$8,690
 Change: +\$7,847

2. Sheriff:
 2002: \$19,477
 2003: \$23,076
 Change: +\$3,599

County of Cheboygan

1. Local police
 2002: \$1,109
 2003: \$0
 Change: +\$1,109

2. Sheriff:
 2002: \$0
 2003: \$236
 Change: +\$236

County of Clare

1. Local police
 2002: \$44
 2003: \$100
 Change: +\$56

2. Sheriff:
 2002: \$1,126
 2003: \$0
 Change: -\$1,126

County of Crawford

1. Local police
 2002: \$0
 2003: \$0
 Change: \$0

2. Sheriff:
 2002: \$0
 2003: \$0
 Change: \$0

County of Dickinson

1. Local police
 2002: \$4,370
 2003: \$9,955
 Change: +\$5,585

2. Sheriff:
 2002: \$0
 2003: \$0
 Change: \$0

County of Eaton

1. Local police		
2002:	\$436	
2003:	\$3,685	
Change:	+\$3,249	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$8,684	
2003:	\$4,019	
Change:	-\$4,665	

County of Genesee

1. Local police		
2002:	\$54,934	
2003:	\$82,963	
Change:	+\$28,029	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$240,777	
Change:	+\$240,777	

County of Gogebic

1. Local police		
2002:	\$3,687	
2003:	\$0	
Change:	-\$3,687	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$4,878	
Change:	+\$4,878	

County of Gratiot

1. Local police		
2002:	\$662	
2003:	2,737	
Change:	+\$2,075	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$866	
2003:	\$4,571	
Change:	\$3,705	

County of Houghton

1. Local police		
2002:	\$2,100	
2003:	\$0	
Change:	-\$2,100	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$1,161	
Change:	+\$1,161	

County of Ingham

1. Local police		
2002:	\$1,188,545	
2003:	\$1,189,715	
Change:	+\$1,170	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$14,404	
2003:	\$4,627	
Change:	-\$9,777	

County of Emmet

1. Local police		
2002:	\$330	
2003:	\$0	
Change:	-\$330	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of Gladwin

1. Local police		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$438	
2003:	\$1,935	
Change:	+\$1,497	

County of Grand Traverse

1. Local police		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of Hillsdale

1. Local police		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$316	
Change:	+\$316	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$6,369	
Change:	+\$6,369	

County of Huron

1. Local police		
2002:	\$2,328	
2003:	\$3,487	
Change:	+\$1,159	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of Ionia

1. Local police		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$6,595	
Change:	+\$6,595	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of Iosco

1. Local police		
2002:	\$545	
2003:	\$3,515	
Change:	+\$2,970	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of Isabella

1. Local police		
2002:	\$10,423	
2003:	\$18,696	
Change:	+\$8,273	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$1,694	
2003:	\$3,666	
Change:	+\$1,972	

County of Kalamazoo

1. Local police		
2002:	\$10,153	
2003:	\$11,415	
Change:	+\$1,262	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$9,124	
2003:	\$14,633	
Change:	+\$5,509	

County of Kent

1. Local police		
2002:	\$794,721	
2003:	\$303,671	
Change:	-\$491,050	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$233,893	
2003:	\$219,053	
Change:	-\$14,840	

County of Lake

1. Local police		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$7,596	
2003:	\$83,147	
Change:	+\$75,551	

County of Leelanau

1. Local police		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of Iron

1. Local police		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$600	
Change:	+\$600	

County of Jackson

1. Local police		
2002:	\$26,804	
2003:	\$51,720	
Change:	+\$24,916	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$10,063	
Change:	+\$10,063	

County of Kalkaska

1. Local police		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$4,621	
Change:	+\$4,621	

County of Keweenaw

1. Local police		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of Lapeer

1. Local police		
2002:	\$26,359	
2003:	\$8,669	
Change:	-\$17,690	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$96,729	
2003:	\$18,130	
Change:	-\$78,599	

County of Lenawee

1. Local police		
2002:	\$15,077	
2003:	\$8,955	
Change:	-\$6,122	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$4,823	
2003:	\$0	
Change:	-\$4,823	

County of Livingston

1. Local police		
2002:	\$16,247	
2003:	\$82,064	
Change:	+\$65,817	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$6,884	
2003:	\$15,631	
Change:	+\$8,747	

County of Mackinac

1. Local police		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of Manistee

1. Local police		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of Mason

1. Local police		
2002:	\$1,950	
2003:	\$0	
Change:	-\$1,950	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$480	
Change:	+\$480	

County of Menominee

1. Local police		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of Missaukee

1. Local police		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of Luce

1. Local police		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of Macomb

1. Local police		
2002:	\$1,630,042	
2003:	\$1,397,035	
Change:	-\$233,007	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of Marquette

1. Local police		
2002:	\$205	
2003:	\$5,424	
Change:	+\$5,219	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of Mecosta

1. Local police		
2002:	\$3,597	
2003:	\$159	
Change:	-\$3,438	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$1,353	
Change:	+\$1,353	

County of Midland

1. Local police		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of Monroe

1. Local police		
2002:	\$3,351	
2003:	\$33,395	
Change:	+\$30,044	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$33,731	
2003:	\$4,926	
Change:	-\$28,805	

County of Montcalm

1. Local police
 2002: \$0
 2003: \$0
 Change: \$0

2. Sheriff:
 2002: \$0
 2003: \$0
 Change: \$0

County of Muskegon

1. Local police
 2002: \$63,376
 2003: \$42,108
 Change: -\$21,268

2. Sheriff:
 2002: \$18,338
 2003: \$0
 Change: -\$18,338

County of Oakland

1. Local police
 2002: \$1,255,467
 2003: \$1,286,802
 Change: +\$31,335

2. Sheriff:
 2002: \$464,916
 2003: \$350,784
 Change: -\$114,132

County of Ogemaw

1. Local police
 2002: \$0
 2003: \$0
 Change: \$0

2. Sheriff:
 2002: \$3,407
 2003: \$0
 Change: -\$3,407

County of Osceola

1. Local police
 2002: \$0
 2003: \$0
 Change: \$0

2. Sheriff:
 2002: \$18,777
 2003: \$3,242
 Change: -\$15,535

County of Otsego

1. Local police
 2002: \$0
 2003: \$0
 Change: \$0

2. Sheriff:
 2002: \$0
 2003: \$0
 Change: \$0

County of Montmorency

1. Local police
 2002: \$0
 2003: \$0
 Change: \$0

2. Sheriff:
 2002: \$0
 2003: \$0
 Change: \$0

County of Newaygo

1. Local police
 2002: \$2,404
 2003: \$536
 Change: -\$1,868

2. Sheriff:
 2002: \$650
 2003: \$174
 Change: -\$476

County of Oceana

1. Local police
 2002: \$0
 2003: \$0
 Change: \$0

2. Sheriff:
 2002: \$0
 2003: \$0
 Change: \$0

County of Ontonagon

1. Local police
 2002: \$0
 2003: \$0
 Change: \$0

2. Sheriff:
 2002: \$0
 2003: \$0
 Change: \$0

County of Oscoda

1. Local police
 2002: \$0
 2003: \$0
 Change: \$0

2. Sheriff:
 2002: \$400
 2003: \$0
 Change: -\$400

County of Ottawa

1. Local police
 2002: \$0
 2003: \$650
 Change: +\$650

2. Sheriff:
 2002: \$632
 2003: \$65
 Change: -\$567

County of Presque Isle

1. Local police		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$1,089	
Change:	+\$1,089	

County of Saginaw

1. Local police		
2002:	\$78,131	
2003:	\$70,715	
Change:	-\$7,416	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$91,717	
2003:	\$276,635	
Change:	+\$184,918	

County of Schoolcraft

1. Local police		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of St. Clair

1. Local police		
2002:	\$20,466	
2003:	\$27,179	
Change:	+\$6,713	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	

County of Tuscola

1. Local police		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$416	
Change:	+\$416	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$1,304	
2003:	\$1,134	
Change:	-\$170	

County of Washtenaw

1. Local police		
2002:	\$36,900	
2003:	\$225,670	
Change:	+\$188,770	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$17,739	
2003:	\$43,153	
Change:	+\$25,414	

County of Roscommon

1. Local police		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$451	
Change:	+\$451	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$2,172	
2003:	\$4,236	
Change:	+\$2,064	

County of Sanilac

1. Local police		
2002:	\$0	
2003:	\$0	
Change:	\$0	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$36,731	
2003:	\$0	
Change:	-\$36,731	

County of Shiawassee

1. Local police		
2002:	\$5,132	
2003:	\$1,554	
Change:	-\$3,578	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$198	
2003:	\$4,161	
Change:	+\$3,963	

County of St. Joseph

1. Local police		
2002:	\$33,405	
2003:	\$50,359	
Change:	+\$16,954	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$31,111	
2003:	\$38,022	
Change:	+\$6,911	

County of Van Buren

1. Local police		
2002:	\$2,819	
2003:	\$6,566	
Change:	+\$3,747	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$14,670	
2003:	\$85,182	
Change:	+\$70,512	

County of Wayne

1. Local police		
2002:	\$7,088,751	
2003:	\$5,418,785	
Change:	-\$1,669,966	
2. Sheriff:		
2002:	\$472,567	
2003:	\$2,321,059	
Change:	+\$1,848,492	

County of Wexford

1. Local police

2002:	\$0
2003	\$0
Change:	\$0

2. Sheriff:

2002:	\$0
2003:	\$0
Change:	\$0

Multijurisdictional Task Forces

Attorney General Drug Task Force		D.R.A.N.O.	
Counties: Statewide		County: Wayne	
	2002: \$470,000		2002: \$97,758
	2003: \$71,864		2003: \$417,023
	Change: -\$398,136		Change: +\$319,265

B.A.Y.A.N.E.T.		F.A.N.G.	
Counties: Bay Clare Gladwin Isabella Midland Saginaw		County: Genesee	
	2002: \$170,071		2002: \$263,544
	2003: \$206,785		2003: \$420,753
	Change: +\$36,714		Change: +\$157,209

Cass County Drug Enforcement Team		H.U.N.T.	
County: Cass		Counties: Alcona Alpena Montmorency Presque Isle	
	2002: \$14,470		2002: \$45,055
	2003: \$2,976		2003: \$80,227
	Change: -\$11,494		Change: +\$35,172

C.M.E.T.		J.N.E.T.	
Counties: Ionia Mecosta Montcalm Newaygo Osceola		County: Jackson	
	2002: \$128,290		2002: \$162,735
	2003: \$174,816		2003: \$181,003
	Change: +\$46,526		Change: +\$18,268

C.O.M.E.T.		K.V.E.T.	
County: Macomb		County: Kalamazoo	
	2002: \$252,320		2002: \$688,858
	2003: \$431,274		2003: \$303,100
	Change: +\$178,954		Change: -\$385,758

L.A.W.N.E.T	O.M.N.I.
Counties: Jackson Livingston Washtenaw	County: Hillsdale Lenawee Monroe
2002: \$269,962	2002: \$86,494
2003: \$250,870	2003: \$9,633
Change: <u>-\$19,092</u>	Change: <u>-\$76,861</u>

M.A.G.N.E.T.	Sanilac County Drug Task Force
Counties: Shiawassee Gratiot	County: Sanilac
2002: \$49,093	2002: \$36,731
2003: \$28,665	2003: \$171,835
Change: <u>-\$20,428</u>	Change: <u>+\$135,104</u>

M.E.T	S.A.N.E
County: Kent	Counties: Charlevoix Cheboygan Chippewa Emmet Luce Mackinac Otsego
2002: \$252,807	2002: \$157,909
2003: \$497,254	2003: \$40,887
Change: <u>+\$244,447</u>	Change: <u>-\$117,022</u>

N.E.T.	S.S.C.E.N.T.
Counties: Oakland	Counties: Lake Manistee Mason Oceana
2002: \$0	2002: \$33,636
2003: \$790,021	2003: \$38,321
Change: <u>+\$790,021</u>	Change: <u>+\$4,685</u>

S.W.E.T.	S.T.I.N.G.
Counties: Barry Branch Calhoun Cass Kalamazoo St. Joseph Van Buren	Counties: Arenac Crawford Iosco Ogemaw Oscoda Roscommon Arenac
2002: \$31,960	2002: \$44,348
2003: \$62,428	2003: \$18,855
Change: <u>+\$30,468</u>	Change: <u>-\$25,493</u>

Tri County Metro	U.P.S.E.T.
Counties: Clinton Eaton Ingham	Counties: Alger Baraga Delta Dickinson Gogebic Houghton Iron Keweenaw Marquette Menominee Ontonagon Schoolcraft
2002: \$281,097	2002: \$73,356
2003: \$557,934	2003: \$4,989
Change: <u>+\$276,837</u>	Change: <u>-\$68,367</u>

T.N.T.	W.E.M.E.T.
Counties: Antrim Benzie Grand Traverse Kalkaska Leelanau Missaukee Wexford	Counties: Allegan Muskegon Ottawa
2002: \$61,448	2002: \$201,470
2003: \$188,544	2003: \$537,130
Change: <u>+\$127,096</u>	Change: <u>+\$335,660</u>

T.N.U.	W.W.N.
Counties: Huron Lapeer Sanilac Tuscola	County: Wayne
2002: \$52,147	2002: \$84,364
2003: \$188,050	2003: \$290,264
Change: <u>+\$135,903</u>	Change: <u>+\$205,900</u>

Appendix A

**Asset Forfeiture Law:
Annual Reporting Requirements**

Appendix A

Asset Forfeiture Law: Annual Reporting Requirements

COMPILED LAWS ANNOTATED, Sec. 333.7524

333.7524a. Local units of government; annual reports, audits.

(1) Before February 1 of each year, each local unit of government that had forfeiture proceedings pending in the circuit court pursuant to section 7523;¹ or effectuated a forfeiture of property pursuant to section 7524² during the fiscal year for the local unit of government ending in the immediately preceding calendar year shall submit a report to the office of drug agencies for analysis and transmittal to the secretary of the senate and the clerk of the house of representatives. The annual report shall be a summary of the local unit of government=s activities regarding the forfeiture of property under this article and pursuant to section 17766a³ for the fiscal year and shall contain the following information, as applicable:

(a) The number of forfeiture proceedings that were instituted in the circuit court by the local unit of government.

(b) The number of forfeiture proceedings instituted by the local unit of government that were concluded in the circuit court.

(c) The number of all forfeiture proceedings instituted by the local unit of government without filing a forfeiture proceeding in the circuit court.

(e) The net total proceeds of all property forfeited under this article and pursuant to section 17766a through forfeitures instituted by the local unit of government that the local unit of government is required to account for and report to the state treasurer pursuant to either of the following, as applicable:

(i) Act No. 71 of the Public Acts of 1919, being sections 21.41 to 21.53 of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

(ii) The uniform budgeting and accounting act, Act No. 2 of the Public Acts of 1968, being sections 141.421 to 141.440a of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

(f) An inventory of property received by the local unit of government pursuant to section 7524 and section 1766a, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

(i) All of the following real property:

- (A) Single-family residential.
- (B) Multiple-family residential.
- (C) Industrial.
- (D) Commercial.
- (E) Agricultural.

(ii) Any type of conveyance described in section 7521(1)(d),⁴ including the year, make, and model.

(iii) Money, negotiable instrument, and securities.

(iv) The total value of personal property, excluding personal property described in subparagraphs (ii) and (iii).

(g) A statement explaining how the money received by the local unit of government pursuant to section 7524(1)(b)(ii) has been used or is being used to enhance the law enforcement efforts pertaining to this article or section 17766a.

(2) The records of a local unit of government described in subsection (1) regarding the forfeiture of property under this article or pursuant to section 17766a shall be audited in accordance with 1 of the following, as applicable:

(a) Act No. 71 of the Public Acts of 1919, being sections 21.41 to 21.53 of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

(b) The uniform budgeting and accounting act, Act No. 2 of the Public Acts of 1968, being sections 141.421 to 141.440a of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

(3) The records of a local unit of government described in subsection (1) regarding the forfeiture of property under this article or pursuant to section 17766a may be audited by an auditor of the local unit of government.

P.A. 1978, No. 368, ' 7524a, added by P.A. 1990, No. 336, ' 1, Effective April 1, 1991.

1. Section 333.7523.
2. Section 333.7524.
3. Section 333.17766a.
4. Section 333.7521(1)(d).

Historical and Statutory Notes

For effective date provisions of P.A. 1990, No. 336, see the Historical and Statutory Notes following ' 333.7523

Appendix B

Forfeiture Report Form and Cover Letter



JENNIFER M. GRANHOLM
GOVERNOR

One Michigan

STATE OF MICHIGAN
OFFICE OF DRUG CONTROL POLICY
Department of Community Health

Yvonne Blackmond
Director

JANET OLSZEWSKI
DIRECTOR
Department of Community Health

Memorandum

TO: Criminal Justice Colleagues

FROM: Yvonne Blackmond, Director
Office of Drug Control Policy

DATE: December 1, 2003

SUBJECT: Asset Forfeiture Reporting

Pursuant to MCL 333.752.a, Michigan law requires each local unit of government to report certain asset forfeiture information to the Office of Drug Control Policy (ODCP) for analysis and transmittal to the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Enclosed you will find an asset forfeiture reporting form. **In the event that your agency did not effectuate any forfeiture proceedings during the last fiscal year, we ask that you still fill out the identification section of the form and return it to our office.** Step-by-step instructions have been enclosed to clarify any questions that may arise. A "fill-in enabled" version of the form is also available on the ODCP website, which can be found at <http://www.michigan.gov/odcp>. Click on: Law Enforcement; click on: Forms. The form is located under the "Annual Asset Forfeiture Report" section.

Please be advised that the asset forfeiture reporting form MUST be returned to the Office of Drug Control Policy no later than **January 31, 2004**. Your prompt submission of the form is appreciated. The information that you submit will be analyzed and included with similar information collected from agencies across the state. The State of Michigan Asset Forfeiture Report will be posted on the Office of Drug Control Policy website during the summer of 2004.

Should you have questions or need assistance, please contact Jim Rapp at (517) 241-2916, or by e-mail at rappj@michigan.gov. Thank you.

Enclosure(s)

Annual Local Unit of Governmental Asset Forfeiture Report

(Please review enclosed instructions)

Fiscal Year ____, 200_ through ____, 200_
(Designate your fiscal year)

Identification Section

Agency, Entity Reporting	Street Address		
City, State, Zip Code	County	Telephone Number ()	
Director, Chief, Sheriff, Prosecutor	Title	Date	
Contact Person Name	Telephone Number ()	Email address	

If there are no forfeitures to report for the above fiscal year please check here and return form. ☐

A.	Number of forfeiture proceedings:			
	1. <i>Instituted</i> in Circuit Court:			
	2. <i>Concluded</i> in Circuit Court:			
	3. <i>Pending</i> in Circuit Court:			
	4. Administratively granted (Circuit Court not involved):			
B.	Inventory of Forfeited Real Property awarded to the Reporting Agency:			
	1. Single Family Residential:	# of Units:	Dollar Amount:	\$
	2. Multiple Family Residential:	# of Units:	Dollar Amount:	\$
	3. Industrial units:	# of Units:	Dollar Amount:	\$
	4. Commercial units:	# of Units:	Dollar Amount:	\$
	5. Agricultural and Land Units:	# of Units:	Dollar Amount:	\$
	6. <i>SUBTOTAL</i> for Real Property:		Dollar Amount Subtotal:	\$

C.	Inventory of Forfeited Conveyances awarded to the Reporting Agency (Use Attachment A):			
	1. Motor Vehicles:	# of Motor Vehicles:	Dollar Amount:	\$
	2. Vessels:	# of Vessels:	Dollar Amount:	\$
	3. Aircraft:	# of Aircraft:	Dollar Amount:	\$
	4. <i>SUBTOTAL for Conveyances:</i>		Dollar Amount Subtotal:	\$
D.	Total dollar amount of Cash, Negotiable Instruments, and Securities awarded to the Reporting Agency:			
			Dollar Amount:	\$
E.	Forfeited Other Personal Property (not listed above) awarded to the Reporting Agency:			
			Dollar Amount:	\$
F.	Indicate the net proceeds your agency received from shared forfeitures (Use Attachment B)			
	1. Federal forfeitures shared:			\$
	2. State/ Local Joint Investigations:			\$
	3. <i>SUBTOTAL for Shared forfeitures received:</i>		Dollar Amount Subtotal:	\$
G.	Deductions from gross proceeds:			
	1. Administrative costs incurred to close the forfeiture		Dollar Amount:	\$
	2. Amount of proceeds shared with (given to) other agencies: (Use Attachment B)		Dollar Amount:	\$
	3. <i>SUBTOTAL for Deductions:</i>		Dollar Amount Subtotal:	\$
H.	NET TOTAL PROCEEDS of all property forfeited (B6 + C4 + D + E + F3 - G3)		Dollar Amount:	\$

I.	Report how forfeiture finds were used by your agency to enhance controlled substance law enforcement efforts in accordance with M.C.L. 333.7524. Only report expenditures during this reporting period. Report in percentages only, total expenditures must equal 100%.			
	1. Personnel:	%	4. Buy Money:	%
	2. Equipment:	%	5. Federal Grant Match:	%
	3. Informant Fees:	%	6. Other (Please describe below):	%
	Describe:			
J.	Donated Grow Lights and Scales (Use Attachment C):			
	1. Lights for Plant Growth:	# of Lights:	Value of all Lights:	\$
	2. Scales:	# of Scales:	Value of all Scales:	\$

Printed Name and Title of Authorizing Official:	
Signature of Authorizing Official:	Date:

Please return form to:

The Office of Drug Control Policy
Department of Community Health
Lewis Cass Building
320 S. Walnut Street, 5th Floor
Lansing, MI 48913

FAX: (517) 373-2963

Appendix C

Definition of Urban/Suburban and Rural Agencies

Urban/Suburban and Rural Agencies

An **urban** (or **suburban**) law enforcement agency is defined in this report as an agency servicing an area that exhibits one or more of the following characteristics:

1. An area designated by the Census bureau as urbanized, regardless of the size of its population or the type of agency that serves it. Note: an urbanized area is comprised of incorporated places and adjacent densely settled surrounding areas that together have a minimum population of 50,000;
2. A township or an area serviced by a township police department that may be only partially included in an urbanized area but with a population density of at least 500 persons per square mile;
3. A municipality or an area serviced by a municipal police department with a population of 5,000 or more, located outside an urbanized area (Exception: an area with a service population of less than 5,000 with boundaries that are adjacent to a municipality with a population of 5,000 or greater); and,
4. A campus or an area serviced by a campus police department located in a municipality designated as urban, or with a student population of 5,000 or more.

All other agencies are defined as **rural**.

^c Adopted from Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Report; definition for Urban and Rural crime.